A SCHOOL ON THE ETON PLAN

THE ENDOWMENT FROM THE GREEN ES-TATE.

FOUNDING A GREAT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT LAW-PENCEVILLE, N. J.

The want of well-organized and endowed preparntory schools has long been felt by parents and edneaters, especialty in the Middle States. Outside of New-England few such institutions exist. Phillips Academy, at Exeter, is the best-known, and that draws its pupils largely from the West and South. Select and classical schools abound, but they adhere to no fixed curriculum, and their diplomas are by no means titles of admission to the higher universities of the country. To supply this want the trustees of the John C. Green estate, to which education is already indebted in Princeton College alone to the extent of a million and a half of dollars, have determined to endow and equip a preparatory school at Lawrenceville, N. J., sparing no pains or expense to make it the most complete of its kind in the United States.

A TRIBUNE reporter found Judge C. S. Green, of Trenton, yesterday, at the office of John A. Stewart, that time he founded the No. 49 Wall-st., where a special meeting of that city, and became its first vice-president; he was trustees of Princeton College had been held. Judge Green, who is a brother of the late John C. Green, gave the following information in a talk concerning the school:

"The Lawrenceville school has already received its charter from the State of New-Jersey, and its trustees are now perfecting a permanent organization. The trustees are Judge John C. Nixon, president; Caleb S. Green, Charles E. Green, Barker Guamere, the Rev. Dr. Aiken and Professor Sloan. The charter prescribes that the trustees shall all be residents of New-Jersey. Dr. Aiken is a professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary and Professor Sloan is connected with the college, Mr. Gummere is a prominent lawyer in Trenton.

" Is the Lawrenceville school to be conducted as an adjunct to Princeton College ?"

" It is to be absolutely independent of any control except its own board of trustees. Lawrenceville was selected as the site of such a school for several reasons. It was my brother's birth-place and he received all his education at the old Lawrenceville school, which he left at the age of fourteen to go into business in New-York. To put the Lawrenceville school, which has been established seventy-five years, on new footing, was always a favorite idea of his, and Mrs. Green is only carrying out his expressed intentions in present plaus. Lawrenceville, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, and within six miles of Trenton, was also thought a favorable site for a large school. The trustees have recently purchased for \$25,000 the buildings and good-will of the Lawrenceville school. The present buildings will be torn down and modern ones erected in their place. Dr. Hamill, the present principal, will be succeeded by James C. Mackenzie, a graduate of Lafayette College, and formerly connected with the high school in Wilkesbarre, Penn. He is a man about thirty years of age, with much executive and educational ability. The Lawrence-ville school is to be on the model of the English schools at Rugby and Eton, with such modifications ville school is to be on the model of the English schools at Rugby and Eton, with such modifications as a careful study of the educational methods in vogue here may suggest. Mr. Mackenzie, the headmaster, will have five under-masters. Each will reside in a separate house with a certain number of pupils in his charge. There will be a large building containing a library and recitation-room, and a dormitory for the larger boys. The number of pupils will be limited at first to two hundred and the age of admission will be from tweive to twenty. The yearly expense will probably be from \$300 to \$400. The carriculum will embrace all the branches now taught in the Latin and preparatory schools in addition to the modern languages, and such other studies as the master may appoint. The courses will be, to some degree, optional, enabling pupils to prepare for business or for entrance into the colleges."

"Have the under-masters been appointed?"

"Mr. Cross, of raditimore, is one, I believe. The others have not been definitely named."

"When will the new school be opened?"

"Mr. Mackenzie is at present in Princeton making his arrangements, and the trustees are doing all in their power to basten forward the work. Plans for the new buildings are in the hands of the architects, Messrs. Peabody and Stearnes, of Boston, and ground will be broken this summer. Whether the school will be opened in the fall on its new footing and before the buildings are completed, is not yet determined."

The Tike IRIBUKE reporter gathered from a subse-

new footing and before the buildings are completed, is not yet determined."

The IRIBUNE reporter gathered from a subsequent conversation with Charles E. Green, a nephew of Judge Green, that the new school would be made to conform closely to the English models. The fagging system, which is practically obsolete at Rugby and Eton, would, of course, not be introduced. The general arrangement of the separate houses, each with its own master, is believed to ofter many advantages over the present systems. It is expected that there will be more applicants for admission that there will be more applicants for admission than the school can entertain. A TALK WITH DR. WILLIAM C. ROBERTS.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, is a trustee of Princeton College and the chairman of the Committee on Curriculum. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on him last night at his home in Elizabeth and talked with him about the new school. When asked if such a school was needed, Mr. Roberts

" Very much indeed. There is none of the kind outside of New-England. It will be to the Middle States what Phillips Academy is to the Eastern States. Lawrenceville is a quiet town of perhaps 1,500 people, five miles from Princeton-an acmirable place for young students." "Where are the Princeton students prepared for

college now ?"

"Many come from Dr. Pingry's school in this city. In some classes his boys outnumber those from any other school. Others come from Concord, N. H. Freehold, Blairstown and Lawrenceville. We have ong felt the need of such an intermediate school is now proposed."
"What relation will it have to Princeton?"

"What relation will it have to Princeton?"

"None, really, except that some of the college trustees will also be trustees of the school, as, in fact, now some men are trustees in both the College and Semmary boards. One effect of the new school will be to raise the standard of requirements for admission to Princeton. I have been trying to add the single branceton. I have been trying to add the single book of Euclid and one or two equally small things to our requirements, which would place Princeton's standard on a par with Yale's, although so much is said by some persons about the difference in the standards of the two colleges."

"Will it be easy to adopt the English system of "Will it be easy to adopt the English system of

"Will it be easy to adopt the English system of preparatory training?"

You may rest assured that the Greens will not adopt any English system without modifying it to suit our colleges. They will take the best suggestions from Eton and Rugby, but will make the school thoroughly American. In fact, I had not heard that they had decided to have the boys under the care of the instructors as they are in England. Professor Mackenzie is also American in his ideas, and will conduct the school in accordance with American ideas. The course of study will be arranged, of course, to conform with the curriculum of Princeton, but boys will be prepared for any college, classical or scientific, and also for a business life. The plan has been four or five years in maturing, as the Greens have been trying to secure the proper man to place have been frying to secure the proper man to place at the head of the school. About \$500,000 will be spent in purchasing the land, erecting the baildings and establishing the endowment fund."

PRINCETON'S SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

H. M. Alexander, one of the trustees of Princeton College, when asked with reference to the resignation of Dr. McCosh and the proposed School of Philosophy, says that the president's resignation had not been accepted, though the trustees' would unnot been accepted, though the trustees' would undoubtedly take some action at their June meeting in accordance with his wishes. Dr. McCosh had requested to
be relieved of the executive department of the college
and given more leisure for his philosophic researches.
To this end be advocated the establishment of a School
of Mental Philosophy with its own corps of professors
and trained instructors. The best feelings existed between the president and the Board of Trustees, who
were suxlous to do all in their power to further his
plans. What they were was at present best known to
almost.

A GIFT TO A GEORGIA UNIVERSITY.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 .- To-day, at a meeting of the trustees of the University of Georgia here, Schator Joseph E. Brown gave \$50,000 in bonds to that institution. The gift was accepted on the same conditions as proposed when the matter came up in the Legislature last fail.

AN ITALIAN'S SCHEME TO MAKE MONEY.

Raffaele Loquesto, an Italian, was remanded for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of swindling Gemmaro Puccta nelli, of No. 444 Washington-st., out of \$140 in gold and of attempting to swindle Michaelo Rubin, of No. 216 Spring-st., out of \$100. Puccianelli stated that Loquesto called on him about two weeks ago and, displaying

a number of moulds, said that he had made \$1.500 in moulding twenty-dollar gold pieces. He promised to mould several hundred dollars' worth for Puecian lil if the latter would give him seven twenty-dollar gold pieces to neit. He received the money and was not heard from until he attempted to play the same game on Rubin, who caused his arrest, having heard of him through Puecianelli.

QBITUARY.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS. Joseph U. Orvis, of No. 140 East Thirtyfourth-st., the head of the banking firm of Joseph U. Orvis & Co., died from Bright's disease of the kidneys on Friday last, at Palatka, Fla. Mr. Orvis, accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, was making a pleasure excursion through the Southern States; three weeks ago he became sick with congestion of the lungs, which, added to the disease of the kidneys, hastened his death His body will arrive in this city to-morrow. No funeral

arrangements have yet been made. Mr. Orvis was born in Granville, N. Y., on November 8, 1816. He received an ordinary education, and after acting as a clerk in one of the small stores of his native town, he went to Troy, where he was employed in the dry-goods business; he finally became a mem-ber of the firm of Lockwood & Orvis. He was in business twenty-three years in Troy. In Mutual Bank also elected vice-president of the Troy Savings Bank and was one of the founders of the Troy Building Association. In 1854 he came to this city, and was engaged in tion. In 1854 he came to this city, and was engaged in the sale of flowers and feathers until 1856, when he aliced in founding the Park Bank. In 1864 he helped to start the Ninth National Bank of this city, and in the same year he was elected secretary and treasurer of the executive committee of the Convention of National Bank, in which position he remained anfil 1859. In 1867 he resigned the presidency of the Ninth National Bank, and became one of the managers of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, for the States of New-York and New Jersey. About 1870 he became the president of the Security Bank of this city, but shortly afterward resigned, In 1875 he established the private banking business in which he was interested at the time of his death.

the private banking business in which he was interested at the time of his death.

Mr. Orvis was a director of the Standard and the Reso-lute Fire Insurance Companies; the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and the founder and first president of the National Trust Company of this city. He was married in 1842 to Mary Edizabeth Nazro, of Troy, N. Y. He leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM S. HEADLEY.

William S. Headley, an assistant appraiser in the New-York Custom House, diet at his home, No. 44 East Thirtieth-st., yesterday morning, of nervous prostration. He was the son of the Rev. Isane Headley, a Pres byterian clergyman, and was born at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y. Mr. Headley entered Union College, but was compelled in his senior year to go South for his health. He afterward entered and was gradunted from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He at once began the practice of medicine here, this city. He at once began the practice of medicine here, but was again prostrated by fill health, and he went to Peoria, fill, and engaged in the wholesale drag basiness. In 1870 he returned to this city and was appointed to the position in the Custom House which he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Headley was a creat sufferer all his life from nervous diseases, and had been failing since hast August. He was an active member of Caivary P. E. Church. He leaves a widow and two brothers, J. T. Headley, of Newburg, N. Y., and the Rev. Phineas Headley, a Congregational minister at Dover, Mass.

JOSEPH ADDISON BEARDSLEY

Joseph Addison Beardsley, who died on Thursday evening, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, was well known to unaucial circles and among literary men and politicians. He belonged to a family of states men. His father was Judge Levi Beardsley, a member of Congress, for many years president of the State Senate, a member of the State Regency and an associate of Clay, Van Buren and Benton. His uncle, Samuel Beardsley, was one of the most famous advocates and jurists of the State. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, a caudidate of his party for Governor, and for many years a member of Congress. For some time he say in the House of Representatives with his brother, Levi. The Beardsleys were from Stratford upon the Avon. and they founded the town of that name in Connecticut. and they founded the town of that name in Connecticit.

Mr. Beardsley innertied and cultivated scientific and literary tastes, but devoted most of his life to businese. For twenty-seven years ne was connected with the Bank of North America in Wall street, and for fourteen years was its cashler. From this position he retired a few years ago. His wife was a Miss Macy, whose grandfather introduced vaccination into the French army, for which he was rewarded by Napoleon. Mr. Beardsley lived at No. 3 First place, Brooklyn, where his funeral will take place at 2:70 this afternoon. He leaves two children, Mrs. Bogle, of Brooklyn, and J. A. Beardsley, jr., who is now travelling in Europe.

RENOMINATING AN IMPEACHED JUSTICE. There is considerable indignation in the town of Jamaica, L. I., over the Democratic nominations made on Friday, especially that of Henry S. Lott for Justice of the Peace. A few years ago Lott was impeached in the Supreme Court and removed from the office of Justice of the Peace, by Judge Barnard, for

GENERAL RICHARD UDALL.

General Richard Udall died at the American House, Babyion, L. L. ye the eighty-second year of his age. He was a life-long resident of Babylon, and highly respected.

BARON VON PAWEL-RAMMINGEN'S CRIME. VIENNA, March 31 .- The Court of Appeals has confirmed the sentence of the Criminal Court of Innspruck against Baron von Alexander Pawel-

Paron von Pawel-Rammingen was brought to trial at Innspruck on December 15, 1882, on various charges of swinding while acting as representative of claimants to the property of the late General Reichardt. He was convicted December 19 and was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and the loss of his title to nobility. During the trial all the charges of Government were sustained, the evidence being direct and indisputable. The was born at Coburg in 1844. He is a consum of Baron Alphonse von Pawel-Rammingen, husband of Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of the late ex-King of Hanover. He was educated as a Protestant, but during a visit to America some years ago he joined the Catholic communion. Soon after he was appointed Chamberiain to the Pope, a position that gave him an influence that

he was not slow to use at a later period.

The history of the Reichardt legacy and the Baran's onnection with it is as follows: General Walter Sombre Reichardt, after serving in the army of the Grand Mogul of Delhi against the English, founded the principality of Sirdhana, in Northwest India. When he d'ed his large fortune fell to his wife, the cruel Begum Somru. She be came a Casholic after her hasound's death, and adopted as her heir his grandson, David Dyce Sombre. The East India Company sequestered the legacy, and lawsuits followed, and were not ended until 1872, when the British Privy Council confirmed a compromise between the claimants. The heir, David Dyce, married a daughter of Admiral St. Vincent and was afterward declared a lonatic on account of his extravagance. In reverge he disalierited his wife and willed all his property to the East India Company. After his death his whow married Lord Forester and immediately attacked the will. About his time, in 1850, it was suddenly announced that Genéral Reichardt was not an Indian, but a Tyroiese. His descendants in the Tyroi were summened and a linguist named Genaud, of hozea, claimed the legacy on behalf of a woman pretending to be a descendant of Reichardt's sister. The case miscarried, but Genaud procured another client, Maria Widma)r. In 1876 Count Gunther Sternberg introduced this pair to Baron Fawel-Rammingen, whose accomplishments made him a valuable man to promete the interests of the claimants. He procured from small capitalists in London, Rome, Paris and Vienna 30,000 florins under promise of repaying them three-fold. He interested several notable personages in England and Austria, and took advantage of a communication from Lord Denbigh, stating that Begum Soura had bequivathed a large samto the Catholic mission at Agra, to secure the aid of the clergy. He also promised the Capachiu Frize at Rome that the Tyrolese heirs would pay the Capachius their share in return for their supports. when the British Privy Council confirmed a compromise

Captain Galen T. Porter died of pneumonia on Friday in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was orn in Braintree, Mass., but came to this city when young. He was appointed on the police force in 1849, and rose to the rank of captain. He resigned from that position in 1865. The funeral will be held at his house, No. 62 East One-hundred and twenty ninth-st, this afternoon at

PETERSBURG, Va., March 31.-Intelligence has been received of the death of Dr. M. A. Wilcox, of Halifax County, N. C., probably the oldest physician in North PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—The Rev. Mr. Keyes, who came from the West, intending to marry a lady in Warren, died in Warren this afternoon, of typhoid pneumonia.

THE 71ST REGIMENT FAIR.

It was "National Guard" night at the 71st Regiment Fair last evening. A larger crowd was present than on any other night. Much interest was shown in the balloting for Much interest was shown in the balloting for the large bronze and gold punch bowl, which is to be given to the regiment of the First or S.cond Division obtaining the largest number of votes. The sales at all of the booths were considerably larger than on previous evenings. A gold watch and cash, the gift of Tiffany & Co., has been presented to the staff of the Regiment. The ministure bicycle race and a Punch and Judy show furnished much amusement for the young people. It is officially aumounced that Monday will be the Old Guard and Veterand' day, and that Wednesday will be Grand Army day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

JOHN A. MARTIN SPOKEN OF AS JUDGE HOWE'S SUC-CESSOR—NO REORGANIZATION PROBABLE— JUDGE FOLGER'S HEALTH,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 31.-It seems to be the general expeciation among those who, to a greater or less degree, are taken into the President's confidence that the vacancy in his Cabinet will not be filled until after his return from Florida. To a TRIBUNE correspondent this afternoon a member of the Cabinet said:

"There is nothing to indicate whom the President will appoint Postmaster-General. Of course, recommendations and solicitations are reaching him from many quarters-mainly in the shape of telegraphic dispatches. His mind is engaged in sweeping the whole field in the West and South, and in weighing the various considerations involved, and he will take time to do all this carefully. I presume the Attorney-General will give an opin ion which will allow the President all the time necessary in which to reflect before making the anpointment." The same gentleman remarked that John A. Martin, of Kansas, whom he described as "a very strong man," is very warmly recommended for the place by the leading men of his State. Colonel Martin is an active me:aber of the Republican National Committee, and has taken special interest in the subject of district representation and additional representation in the National Convention, based upon the Republican vote of the several

The Cabinet officer before mentioned appeared to feel confident that the new Postmaster-General will be a Western or a Southern man. There has been some newspaper talk about a reorganization of the Cabinet, which might involve the transfer of Secretary Chandler to some other department. In regard to this, it may be said that men who are in the confidence of the President do not attach any importance whatever to the talk about a reorganization of the Cabinet. It is very certain that Secretary Chandler does not desire to exchange the Navy portfolio for any other, and if the Treasury were vacant and the appointment of a Secretary should be offered to him to-moreow he would thank the President for the compliment and say that his health is not equal to the burden. The duties of the Postmaster-General are as arduous as those of any other Cabinet officer, not excepting the Secretary of the Treas

Of course, some of the speculations respecting probability of a general reorganization the the Cabinet are based upon the belief or the hope, that Secretary Folger will be compelled to retire; but, if all accounts are to be trusted, his health is steadily improving and he hopes to be able to resume his duties at an early day. Something bordering on a panic was occasioned in certain quarters to-day by a report that the improvement in Secretary Folger's health had been so satisfactory that he' had determined to stay in Washington. It is expected that he will take a journey, however, and his friends hope that he will return to Washington with health and strength fully restored. In case he does not, it will then be time enough for the gossips to appoint his successor and reorganize the Cabinet.

The President expects to leave for Florida next Tuesday. He intends to escape, as far as practicable, the fatigue of public receptions and forma ceremonies, and to seek rest and quiet enjoyment He will not, however, seelnde himself entirely nor go far away from means of telegraphic communica-tion. He will be accompanied by Secretary Chand-ler, Private Secretary Phillips and Charles E. Mil-ler, of New-York. The President loves angling, and ler, of New-York. The Fresident loves angling, and he may enjoy an opportunity to "wet a line" in Florida waters. He will probably return to Wash-ington in time to be present at the unveiling of the statue of the late Professor Henry, of the Smith-sonian Institution, which is to take place on April 19.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The President will leave Washington on Monday or Tuesday next for a short visit to Fierida. He will go direct to that State, and will remain there in quest of rest and recreation for about ten days. The length of his stay, however, will depend upon the condition of the weather. He will be accompanied by his private secretary and Mr. Miller, of New-York. The details of the trip have not yet been arranged. It is settled, however, that the journey to and from Florida will be made with as few stops as possible. The probability is that the President will not

Secretary Foiger continues to improve in health, and it is thought he will be able to resume his duties at the Treasury Department in a few days. The appointment of Mr. Graves as Assistant Treasurer was made by the President upon Secretary Folger's recommendation, and that of Captain Burrill as Culef of the Bureau of Engrav ing and Printing was made by Acting Secretary French a pursuance of the Secretary's direction. It thus appursuance of the Secretary's direction. It has an ours that he is aircady giving some attention to ques ons before the Department. It is more than likely owever, that Secretary Foiger will act upon the advice has physician and take a trip to Bermida before assuming personal charge of the Treasury Departcretary Lincoln is expected back from the West on

orday. Secretary Teller and First Assistant Postmaster-meral Hatton have returned to Washington. Second General Hatton have returned to Washington. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer bas gone to New-York. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen is still confined to his house with a severe cold.

BONDS EXCHANGED AND REDEEMED. Washington, March 31 .- The total exchanges of three and a half per cent bonds into three per \$9.190,100 has been exchanged since February 1. The exchange of these bonds will be suspended during April. order to allow the preparation of the schedules an interest checks for the payment of the dividend du Interest cheeks for the payment of the dividend due May I. Up to the close of business to-day United States called bonds had been redeemed at the Treasury as follows: Under the 114th call, \$11,133,150; under the 114th call, \$14,903,300; under the 115th call, \$15,870,300; under the 116th call, \$15,8156,700; under the 117th call, \$23,474,100; under the 118th call, \$14,747,500; under the 119th call, \$14,081,550.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturlay, March 31, 1883. ESTIMATED DERT REDUCTION IN MARCH.-The reducion of the public debs for the month of March is esti-

Path Our FOR INTEREST .- The Treasury Departm has been informed that the sum of \$3,800,000 has already been paid out under the recent order antici-pating the interest due May 1 ou 4 per cent bonds.

MR. GRAVES AND HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR,-The MR. GRAVES AND HIS FROMER. Assistant Treasurer of the United States will take effect to-morrow. It is expected that he will be succeeded as Chief of the National Bank of Redemption Agency by Thomas E. Rogers, chief bookkeeper.

TAKEN FROM THE BLACE-LIST.-The Post Office De partment to-day, upon the recommendation of a Speciagent, revaked the order issuel in January, which placed on the list of fraudulent persons and irrus traines of George S. Mayo and George S. Mayo & Co., or

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 31.-Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, has been appointed to act as inspector upon the unserviceable ordnance stores in hand at the Ordmines Depot, Port Abraham Lincoln Dakota Territory, for which First Lieutenant James Rockwell, jr., is responsible. First Lieutenant William C. McFarland, 16th Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ken-tucky, to take effect June 6, 1883, and will join his com pany. Captain Archibald H. Goodioc, 22d Infantry, has been ordered to report by letter to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board convened at Governor's Island by special orders March 16, 883, and to hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoused. Colone Quincy A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, has been or-dered to resume the duties from which he was relieved temporarily by Captain James C. Post, Corps of Engitemporarily by Captain orders November 21, 1882.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service

has been directed to forward eighty recruits to Arizona for assignment to the 34 and 6th Cavalry. First Lieu tenant Frederick W. Lynde, 1st Intantry, has been or-dered to report by letter to Major-General W. S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board convened at Govrnor's Island, and to hold himself in readiness to appear

sclore the Board for examination for retirement. Lieutenant Wm. A. Morgan has been ordered to the r civing-ship Wabash; Lieutenant H. R. Tyler to the receiving ship Colorado; Eusign H. W. Harrison has been tetached from the Hydrographic Office and entered to the Nipsic; Lieutenant-Commander Dennis W. Mulien bas

been promoted to be Commander in the Navy from February 13, 1883.

Captain A. W. Johnson, commanding the United Statesternship Fowhatan, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of March 13, while the ship was lying at Port au Prince, Hayti, James W. Carter, captain of the foretop, while descending from aloft, slipped and fell from the foretopmast riaging, striking his head on a gun and going overboard. Edward V. Hickok, boatswain's mate, sprang into the water and reovered the body. He was immediately followed by Edward J. Maze, first-class boy, with the same mouve. Captain Johnson says: "Although the necident occurred in daylight and the sea was smooth, I feel that the promptness of these persons should be brought to the notice of the Department for commendation."

Lieutenant John W. Damenhower has been granted a year's leave of absence from to-day.

Commander W. C. Wise, commanding the United States steamship Portsmouth, reports the arrival of that vessed at Port Royal, Jamslea, W. L., on March 18. Owing to the bind state of health at that place his stay there would be short.

The United States steamship Enterprise has arrived at

The United States steamship Enterprise has arrived a Cape Town, South Africa, on the way to China. All wel The United States steamship Alliance, from New-Or-caus, arrived at Pensacola, Fia., this morning. An well

The United States steamship Alliance, from New Orleans, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., this moraing. Ali well on board.

Master Charles E. Fox has been ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, April 2. Assistant Engineer Edward H. Scrioner and Naval Cadet Robert B. Higgins to the United States steamship Nipsic.

The Naval Examining Board for the **xamination* of the officers for promotion will be reorganized next week. Commodere Franklin will be the president of the Board, and the new members will be Captain D. B. Harmony and Commander F. V. Menais.

The Speedwell will leave the Washington Navy Yard on Tuesday of Wednesday with freight for the Northern yards. Secretary Chamdler has issued the following general order (No. 2021) from the Navy Department: "By the act of Congress making appropriations for the Navsi Service and for other parposes, approved March 3, 1883, the title of the grade of master is changed to that of lieutenant; the masters now on the list to constitute a junior grade of and be commissioned as lieutenants having the same rank and pay as now provided by law for masters, and the title of the grade of midshipmen on the list to constitute a junior grade and be commissioned as length, the midshipmen on the Bst to constitute a junior grade and be commissioned as ensigns, having the same rank and pay as now provided by law for midshipmen. The officers designated by this act as heutenants and easigna will be hereafter recognized accordingly, but until further premotion their uniform will remain the same as required by existing regulations."

MONEY NEEDED TO HEAL HIS AFFECTIONS.

A SUIT FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE BROUGHT AGAINST A WOMAN.

The quiet little village of Stapleton, Staten Island, that lies so snugly sheltered from the ocean winds, and the streets of which wind along by the bank of the bay, and struggle hopelessly back across the hill, is naturally the home of romance. In summer, a paradise of woods and lakes, of narrow lanes with moss covered hedges, of beetling crags and lovers' leaps, is to be found about the country side, and so it has come to be a favorite spot for those whom budding passion sways. In this idyllic spot iam McLean, a sturdy Scotchman, brought up his family, and, fortune favoring him he was enabled when he died to leave from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to his wife and family. There were two daughters and one son, the eidest of these, Miss Rebecca McLean, a charming young woman, with tresses of rich auburn. What wonder that amid such enchanting surroundings Miss Rebecca should lose her heart. The object of her passion was, however, poor. A man of noble, generous nature, but a printer, who carned only small weekly wages. The mother could never be brought to think of him as a proper suitor for her daughter's hand, but since love laughs at all obstacles, the young people looked forward hopefully for happi-Last summer a rival appeared that shattered the

rural swain's hopes and left him disconsolate. It was on a sweitering day in July that a stranger of distinguished bearing appeared in the village street. He was seeking lodgings for himself and for street. He was seeking lodgings for himself and for an invalid uncle, and in a quiet little place near the Seamen's Retreat he found just the rooms that he wanted. His name, he said, was Bernard Barwich, a gentleman of leasure. Of money he seemed to have pienty, and what with his devotion to the invalid and the courtliness of his manner to all with whom he came in contact, it was shrewdly guessed by the people about him that he was a count in disguise.

guise. Cone of the dearest friends of Barwich's landlady was none other than the charming Miss Rebecca McLean, and what more natural than that she and the distinguished stranger should meet. The two were thrown much together, and the long

The two were thrown much together, and the long summer days were not long enough for them, with their rides and walks and rowing excursions. They were always in each other's company, and when the village gossios said that it was to be a match, everybody agreed and wished the happy couple joy. Meanwhile the printer was forzotten.

But the winter came with frosts and snows, and the invalid had to be removed to the city. The lover would go into winter quarters, he said, but his love should not cool, he swore by St. Andrewand then he moved away. A great sorrow then came into the girl's life. Her mother was taken ill and soon afterward died, and then she was left an orphan. In her trouble she had some quartel with her lover. He grew suspicious and resentful, used hot words, and fretted and fumed in a way left au orphan. In her trouble she had some quarrel with her lover, the grew suspicious and resentful, used hot words, and tretted and funed in a way that before had been deemed impessible. Mutual recriminations still further estranged them, and what had seemed to be for life lasted only for a few months. A quarrel cusued, and on the girl's side all was said to be at an end. She was rate; neither by entreaties nor by threats d she be induced to change her mind, and all

Not so, however, did it seem to the now jilted Not so, however, did it seem to the now jilted lover. The hero of the romance, the count in disguise, the reflection of ancient chivairie, manhood in nineteenth-century guise, hied himselt to a lawyer, and pared into a not unwilling ear his thrilling tale of woe. "Danages; heavy damages!" said the lawyer, and so it comes about that suit has been entered against the fair Rebecca for the sum of \$10,000 for triding with the gallant Bernard's tender heart. It is understood that the answer of Rebecca to the suit is twofold: First, she denies the promise to marry, and second she declares that instead of Bernard's heart be worth \$10,000, in her opinion it is not worth

Rumor has it that the engagement between Rebecca and the printer has b

FAILURE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

R. & C. DEGENER SUSPEND, WITH LIABILITIES AMOUNTING TO \$500,000.

The failure of R. & C. Degener, shipping and commission merchants, No. 50 Wall-st., was ancounced yesterday. The firm, which is composed

of two brothers, Rudolph and Charles Degener, has been in existence nearly twelve years, and its business was with South and Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. It mported rubber and lides principally, and some times coffee, cochineal and other South American products; it exported all kinds of merchandise. The news of the failure was not a great surprise to the trade, for it has been apprehended for several months that the firm would not be able to overcome its difficulties. Radolph Degener, the senior partner, went to South America to make collections last fall, and is now at Gnayaquil. His brother attributes their failure to the revolution to Ecuador, which has prevented the shipment or the importation of merchandise.

The liabilities of the firm are stated to

be about \$500,000, the bulk of which is owed in this city. Charles Degener says that the assets amount to \$625,000. About one-haif of the assets consists of merchandise and the other haif of book accounts. A considerable part of the merchandise, probably more than a half, is rubber, for which there is no present demand. Mr. Degener added that the firm had made no assignment, because he hoped that an arrangement would be made with the creditors by which the business would be continued. Many of the creditors were amply secured, he stated, and the removal of the practical embargo on business with Ecnador would release the firm of a large part of its embarrassments.

The chief cause of the failure according to other houses in the same trade, was the inability of the firm, by reason of its limited capital, to make its operations profitable. It was said that three years ago the house was doing a large Hayti business, from which it suffered heavy losses. To these losses, the existing deadlock in the rubber trade the revolution in Ecnador, and still more to general causes, the failure of the house was attributed. At the German-American Bank, where be about \$500,000, the bulk of which is owed

rubber trade the revolution in Ecuador, and still more to general causes, the failure of the house was attributed. At the German-American Bank, where the firm kept its account, it was said that the bank would lose nothing by the failure; that the indebtedness to the bank was secured.

Bradstreet's reports state that Rudolph Degener came to the United States about 1859, and seven years later he engaged with George Woods in the shipping and commission business as Woods & Degener. This firm failed on account of unprofitable cotton contracts in 1871, and compromised with

Degener. This firm fatles on account of unprofitable cotton contracts in 1871, and compromised with its creditors. The present firm was formed on July 25, 1871, the brothers chaiming a capital of \$30,000. In 1878 they were said to have overtraded somewhat, but were subsequently said to have made profits in the rise in rubber, and their payments were more prompt. In December last they atated that their inventory showed a capital of \$120,000.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS. more than mention is a showy and affected study of a

THE WEEK IN STUDIO AND GALLERY. THE ACADEMY RECEPTION-BRISK SALES OF PIC-TURES-THE AVERY COLLECTION.

The Academy receptions belong to the fa-

vored order of entertainments, which no one possessing an invitation ever refuses to attend. Each year it would eem that the limit of available room is reached, but the next year invariably develops an elasticity in the galleries which makes place for a larger crowd. And so last night it seemed that there were a few more people present than at even the thronged reception of last year. It was a very pleasant social gathering with a background of bright canvas and glittering frames. Every-body was there as the saying is, although "everybody" after being hustied about in the crowd at previous receptions had persags declared that he or she would never go again. Yet "everybody " did not go to see the pictures, for any one who had that end in view was on chastened into wisdom by experience. You were cangit in the tide which flowed up the main stairway and swept along with it around and around as if in the embrace of an amicably disposed and rather enjoy and between heads occasional fleeting glumpses of summer fields and trees, of graceful nymphs and scholastic portraits; all these appeared and vanished like the changes in a kaleidoscope, while the uproarious Alexander above the door at the head of the stairs seeme I moved to more frantic efforts, and only the donkey in the south gallery remained unmoved as he benignantly and patronizingly surveyed the scene. But the music sounded uninterrupted above the rise and fail of laughter and voices. So the evening passed and closed upon artists and their friends alike well satisfied with the open ing reception.

"Buyer's Day," that institution dear to the hearts of artists, opened prosperously and proved rich in promises for the future. The galleries were regarded as strictly devoted to business during the day and Mr. Edward Brown was the presiding genius. The sales of nearly forty pictures amount to about \$10,000. Some of the

brincibit bictures sout are as tonews.
Bristol, J. BValley of the Connecticut \$350
Chase Harry Coast of Holland 80
Charles H. F. St
Crown & P Study-11cad 100
Crowner I F Autum Scenery 200
Training Prod Mora Favers 200
Dixon, M. R. Waiting 100
Eaten, C. H. View Near Avon., 250
Later P W Le Amburh 500
Free F. W. In Ambush 500 Hovenden, Helen C. Lillie and Mande, 125
Hovenden, Helen C A Village Blacksmith 800
Lippincott, W. H
Perkins Graville Seence in Equador., 300
Smille, Geo. H East Hampion Meadows., 200
Smille, Geo. H. East Hampion Mendows. 200 Smille, Jas. D. Cathedrai Rocks, Yosemite. 140
Weldon, C. D
The Whittendore
Among others sold were pictures by Mr. Whittredge
and Mr. Pobleins

The exhibition of the Society of American Artists has been largely attended during the past week. As usual the sales have been slight, which is due to the facts that many of the pictures had been purchased before the ex-

hibition, and to the small number of pictures in the co iection. "La Prelude," by Mr. Dewing, has been sold for \$2,000, while the other sales are "A Flower Piece," by Benjamin Foster, and "Canal in France," by C. A. Mr. Koehler has issued the following circular: "The circulars and branks for the Munich Exhibition

will soon be issued by the American committees. The fund necessary for covering expenses is being raised by private subscription, an appeal to the art institutions of the country having received but few favorable respouses, most of the institutions having no funds available for such purpose. Several public spirited men have already come forward with handsom: subscriptious, Mr. John Taylor Johnston heading the list, followed by Mr J. H. Sherwood and Mr. J. F. Satton. The Society of American Artists and the St. Louis Künstler Verein nave also contributed, and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the Boston Art Club, and the Peunsylvania Academy of Fine Arts have the matter still under consideration. The committee decided to increase their number to fifteen, electing the following artists members of their body: J. G. Brown, Eastman Johnson, Augustus St. Gandens, F. S. Church Arthur Quartley. The works accepted by the jury will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Gallery for a few days previous to shipment, the gallery havin been kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Messrs. Sutton and Kirby. Works from this city will be received at the galiery between the 10th and 15th of May; pictures from other cities must be sent, charges prepaid, to E. H. Purdy & Co., No. 42 West Thirteenth st., New-York. The following representative committees were appointed to insire the co-operation of American artists abroad :

"In Paris: Mesers, Bridgman, Sargent, Reinhart, Dana and Dannat. In London: Mare Fisher, Ernest Parton, McLure Hamilton. In Munich: Toby Rosenthal, Currier, Neal, McEwen, Koehler.

"A representative of the American committee will cowith the American Artists' Club of Munica in forming a Hanging and Decorating Committee

"Contributions to the fund may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. J. C. Beckwith, 'Sherwood Studio,' West Fifty-Mr. Charles M. Kurtz has issued for the third time hi

Academy Notes," which contains some ninery illustrations of the principal pictures in the present exhibition, the greater part drawn by the artists themselves and the others by Mr. James D. Smilne. The value of these illustrations as a permanent record of the exhibitions and an aid to

memory is evident. In addition, the book contains brief descriptions of many pictures besides those which form the subject of sketches, while Mr. Kurtz has also inserted short personal notices of the artists who works are reproduced. The volume, which bears this title of "lilustrated Art Notes," is for sale at the Academy, and no doubt will meet with the same success which has attended this work in the last two years. With the present number The Studio completes

With the present number The Studio completes its first quarter and announces a heatinful condition of prosperity. This is a weekly art magazine, edited by Mr. Frank T. Lent, illustrated, addressed particularly to arists, and intended to serve as their medium of expression. It contains weekly a resume of the art news of the week, with articles upon various subjects pertaining to ari, one of which. "The Lie in Art," in the present number, contains unfortunately much solid and suggestive truth, which would have appeared with greater force had the writer been more concise. Next week The Studio will issue a double sheet of Academy sketches.

The leading article in The Magazine of Art for April is a survey of Rossetti as a painter with careful if rather calogistic notice of his rise, his influence in the Pre-Raphaelte school, and some account of his later and weaker work.

rather cologistic notice of his rise, his influence in the Pre-Raphaelitz school, and some account of his later and weaker work.

Mr. S. P. Avery has recently opened a special exhibition of paintings small in number but of notable interest and importance. In the large studio interior by Munkaey the surroundings are but accessories to the portraits of the artist and his wife. The central point of the picture is the figure of the fungarian patiete, suphasized by its light dress, who has turned from the painting upon his casel and carelessly rests upon a high seat, his face seen in full front, and brows kanted in thought as he discusses the merits and demerits of his work with his wife. She is clad in a rich deep blue velvet, robe, and leans forward, her chin resting upon her hand, intentity examining and criticaling her husband's sauras. There is a dark carved mantel just behind with a brass vase at one end, and to the right a coat and hat hang on the wall. On the left behind the easel sits a limpy little model, while the floor is partially covered with a rich arg. It is a picture which at once rivets attention, first from its skittul composition. This is not a more study of a bricabbrae sinep like most of the studio interiors seen in local exhibitions. In them the left wanted for a vase of flowers, or an example of Henares brass, simply taking an inventory of a multitude of carefully disposed trifles and finding nothing as a centre of interest, while the figures, where figures are introduced, are almost invariably subordinated. There is here, next, the charm of rich coloring and deep harmonious tone, while the breathh of style, freedom and forcible execution of the work reader it a picture which bears well the careful study it deserves. The "Evening at Finnaterre," by Jules Breton, which was exhibited in hast year's Salon, is more of an intellectual or story-telling picture than the modern French palmers of the develocher with their distants and knitting work for a few moments of goasip after toll. One, a young

FAMOUS EMBROIDERIES OF THE PAST.

The rooms of the Ladies' Art Association, at No. 24 West Twenty-fourth-st, were crowded yesterday afternoon with the audience that assembled to hear Miss Loraine P. Bucklin's lecture upon "Embroidery." Miss Bucklin first gave a history of the needle from its primitive form of a thorn or bone, through its suprovement by the addition of a hole in the large end of the bone to the delicately made steel needle of modern manufacture. The art of embroidery was greatly esteemed among ancient nutions, she said. The Greeks considered the present of embroidered vesture to a guest a mark of the highest honor, and Hector streve to propitiate Pallas by gifts of costly embroidered veils at the altars of the goldess.

The art reached its greatest perfection, however, in the Middle Ages, and three different types of embroidery became famous, the Oriental, the Italian and the French.
The Italian type was renowned for its beautiful grad besque designs and its gold work in low relief, while the French embroidery was realistic in its tendencies and represented scenes in private life, events in Scriptural and Church history and deeds of chivalry. high rank considered skill in embroidery the highest possible accomplishment, and they worked alter cloths and hangings, priests' vestments, sandal dall kinds of wearing apparel in gold and in silk as each of different colors. The famous Bayeux embroi ... y, worked by Queen Mati da, wife of William the Conquerer, repre-sented her royal husband's conquest of England. The sented her royal masonana's congress of Regions. Indexwork was preserved in the tewn library of Bayeax. The design was worked upon a strip of course linea nineteen inches wide and two hondred and twenty-six yards long. The colors were green, black, red, brown, blue and dray. These were used indiscriminately in the figures, and drail effects were profused thereby, many rid horses appearing with plue legs. One thousand five hundred and twelve figures were represented, and only three of them were women. The ladies of the Court of hinse Antoinette had a queer castom. Each of them carried two work bays, one of which contained scraps of gold lace, gold and sliver embroidery and other work of the kind, while the other was filled with the ravellings of these scraps, which were sold to Jews. The work was called "unitwisting." The lone de Coligny went into a party of these court ladies one day, wearing a cent richly embroidered with gold lace. He was surrounded after one of the ladies had suggested that its coat would be so nice for "unitwisting," and all of the gold ornaments were speeding stripped from the garment. A Lauphin of France was accustomed to send locks of his narr to his friends, that they might adorn his embroidered portraits with his own hair.

The most famous embroidery, the lecturer continued, in modern times was that of Miss Linwood, who was born in England in 1755 and lived to be nicety years old. Her woodler cloth for the groundwork of her embroidery was made speedally for her, and so were the crewels. She made one hundred pieces, all copies of famous paintings, and did her hast work wasen she was nearly cighty years old.

After the lecture handsome embroideries in silk, wool work was preserved in the town library of Bayeax. The

After the lecture handsome embroideries in silk, wool and ince, made by Miss Grimsgaard, a Danish lady, were exhibited.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO. CHICAGO, March 31 .- The following is a comparative statement in tons of the shipments cast from Chicago for the week ending to-day;

ROUTE.	Flour.	Grain.	Provi-		Per C'nt'ge
ichigan Central age Shore and Michi- gan Southern. Attabure, Fort Wayne and Chicago ittaburg. Cincinnati and St. Louis autmore and Ohlo hearo and Gr. Trusk ow York Chicago and St. Louis	3,814	4,841	2,158	10,813	22.5
	1,141	4,593	1,564	7,298	15.3
	2,431	6,055	1,483	9,009	20.7
		5,849 1,118 5,419	1,215 305 906	8,637 1,737 6,620	18,0 3.6 13,7
		2,994	24	3,018	6.3
Total	9,523	30,964	7,705	48,092	100.0

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 .- A meeting of tockholders of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad Company (narrow gauge), the control of which has recently been obtained by parties representing the New-Jersey Control and Philadelphia and Reading railroads, was held at Camden to-day for the purpose of electing was field at cannon to-only for the purpose resigna-tions and been requested and submitted. The meeting was private, and officers of the company say that the names of the new directors and of those displaced wil be withheld for the present. The new owners of the roat, intend to use it as a broad-gauge road from Cannon to Arlante City and form a connection with the New-Lorsey Southern for a direct route from New-York to the same record.

City of Mexico, March 31.-The Government has approved the section of the National Railroad from Mara-caito to Acambaro, a distance of 38 miles. The latter point is 174 miles from this city. The new section will be opened on April 6. William Cress, the constructor of the Vera Cruz Railroad, has been appointed manager of the construction of the Mexican National Railroad. UHCA, N. Y., March 31.—The West Shore Railroad.

Company has given its written acceptance of the site at East Frankfore, nine miles east of Utica, for the location of its shops. The site was purchased with the funds contributed by the prople of Frankfort, Illon and Utica, and cost about \$75,000. There is great rejoicing over the success of the enterprise.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Workmen of the Pennsyl

vania Railroad Company last night began the work of reconstructing the bridge at Second and Venango sts., which was torn down Wednesday night. The work was neu is kept on the ground to preserve order. Chicago, March 31.—The twenty-ninth annual report

of the Chicago, Burlington and Qainey Railroad shows the gross carnings to be \$21,551,000; operating exthe gross carnings to be \$21,501,000; operating expenses and taxes, \$11,284,000; net carnings, \$10,267,-000; interest and exchange, \$452,000; total, \$10,719,-000. Expenditures—Fixed charges, \$4,664,000; dividends, \$5,024,000; carried to reserve fund, \$750,000. The number of miles of line operated is 3,228.

St. PAUL, March 31.—It is announced that the Wabash

Railway has completed arrangements with the Rock Island by which its system is to be extended to this city. CHICAGO, BL., March 31 .- The Supreme Court of Blinois, the full bench assenting, has filed its opinion de-claring in substance that the Pullman Palace Car Comcharing in substitute that the common carriers, placing pany and like corporations are common carriers, placing them in the same category as ratiroad companies. The Court asserts that the running of sleepers has become a business and social necessity, and in this view the law can impose obligations on the company the same as on railways, ferry men and innkeepers.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The stockhelders of the Bultinore Short Line Railroad to-day met at Athens, Ohio, and, by a practically unautmous vote, accepted the terms of sale of that road to the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Beginning on April 1 the latter company will assume control of the road under a new name, and will have charge of the entire line from Chacimatt to Packersburg, W. Va., with Colonel Grando smith as president.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, March 31 .- A large audience witnessed the game this afternoon between Vignaux and Wallace, with a good representation of ladies. Vignaux suffered from neuralgia, but nevertheless played a fina game, scoring two runs of over 100. Wailace showed

game, scoring two runs of over 100. Wallace showed very poor play. Wallace scored 220. Highest run, 38; average, 73-31. Vignaux's highest run was 123; average, 19 11-31.

An immense andhence was present to-night at the meeting of Schaefer and Sexton for the first time at a balk line game. Schaefer was the favorite in the betting at 100 to 40. The game was of the race horse order from the start to the stop. Sexton showed the most speed at first, but Schaefer in the seventh inning made a run of 132 and led by 158 to 52. He followed with 22, 36, 17 and 57 in consecutive order, which took his score to 290 to Sexton's 74. The latter in the 16th maing rau 41, in the 17th 170 and in the 18th 65, making 276 points in three lanings and stood 357 to Schaefer's 325. Schaefer took a fresh hold in the 21st maing with 80, followed in the next two innings with 39 and 96 and ran out with 55 in the 25th inning, with 39 and 96 and ran out with 55 in the 25th inning, with 30 and 96 and ran out with 55 in the 25th inning, whose closing a most extraordinary contest. Schaefer's highest run was 132, average 24. Sexton scored 398; his highest run, 170; average, 16 14-24.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

New-Orleans, March 31.-The spring meeting of the new Louisiann Jockey Club was begun to-day. The first race, a handleap hurdle race, one mile nd a quarter over five hurdles, was won by Charley Bush, defeating Moscow, Turin and Florence D. Pools

The second race, Pickwick Stakes for three-year-olds. one mile and a quarter, was won by Drake Carter in 2.12; Atzec second and Juliette third. Tilford, North Anna, Miss Dance, Campanini, Recehendrock, Barness, Reform gelding, Joe 8., Orange Biossom, Exeter and Von Moltke followed in the order named.

The third race, mile and three furiongs, was won by Wedding Day in 2:25%, Fair Count second, Apollo third.

third.

The fourth race, selling sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, was won by Lute Fogle in two straight heats, defeating Aleck Ament, Dake of Monta-ban and Jane-Foster. Nins broke her leg.

LONG BRANCH MADE A CITY. LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 31 .- Several of

the bills concerning municipalities passed at the recent session of the State Legislature apply to Long Branch. By one the town is made a borough of the first class.

Another provides that all boroughs of the first class, "on the Atlantic Ocean," and that are seaside resorts, shall be cities of the fifth class. This will make, it is claimed, both Long Branch and Asbury Park cities of the fifth class.

BUTLER SPEAKING FOR SPRAGUE,

PROVIDENCE, March 31.-Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, this evening addressed a mass-meeting of the Sprague partisans. Music Hall was even flowed, and large drowds filled the streets.